

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**RAF Daws Hill, High Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Site Code: DHHW11/36

(SU 8700 9170)

RAF Daws Hill, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Taylor Wimpey West London**

by Andy Taylor
Thames Valley Archaeological Services
Ltd

Site Code DHHW11/36

July 2012

Summary

Site name: RAF Daws Hill, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire

Grid reference: SU 8700 9170

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 25th June–5th July 2012

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: DHHW 11/36

Area of site: c.25 hectares

Summary of results: Despite the high density of development of the site as an RAF support station, large areas of the archaeologically relevant levels on the site had survived usually buried beneath modern made ground. However, no deposits or finds of archaeological interest were observed and it is considered that the site has no archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Buckinghamshire Museum Service in due course.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford✓ 17.07.12 Steve Preston✓ 17.07.12

RAF Daws Hill, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andy Taylor

Report 11/36b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at RAF Daws Hill, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire (SU 8700 9170) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr David Peycke of Taylor Wimpey West London Ltd, Stratfield House, Station Road, Hook, Hampshire, RG27 9PQ.

Planning permission is to be sought from Wycombe District Council to construct new housing on land at the former RAF Daws Hill. Information on the archaeological potential of the site has been requested to accompany the application and inform the planning process with regard to the proposed development's potential impact on heritage assets.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Taylor along with Aiji Castle and Steve Crabb between 25th June and 5th July 2012 and the site code is DHHW11/36. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Buckinghamshire Museum Service in due course.

A desk-based assessment (Ford 2011) observed that no archaeological deposits or finds are noted for the site itself and that it lies within an area of modest recorded archaeological resource. Due to the site occupying a large area of land, however, it is possible that archaeological deposits may be located there simply by chance though it was not clear at the outset as to the extent to which the numerous buildings and infrastructure present may have compromised any possible remains.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on an irregular parcel of land on the south-eastern outskirts of High Wycombe. It is bounded to the south by Heath End Road and part of the M40 motorway, to the east by farmland, to the north by Warren Wood with housing to the west (Fig. 2). It is occupied by a number of structures, some large such as the school block, with much smaller barrack type structures. Areas of grass and hard standing are also present along with access roads. The underlying geology consists of clay with flints overlying upper chalk (BGS 2005), with the

clay and flints more prevalent on the top of the hill and chalk more obvious as the site sloped away down to the north. The site slopes from *c.* 148m above Ordnance Datum in the south to *c.* 135m aOD in the north.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Ford 2011). The site lies within a major valley within the Chilterns chalk massif and relatively little is known of this area's archaeology (Farley 2010). The most notable finds are perhaps a Roman villa on the valley floor at Wycombe Rye with a second possible villa at West Wycombe (Zeepvat 2010).

No finds or features are recorded on the site itself. In the vicinity various prehistoric artefacts are recorded in the county Historic Environment Record including a number of Neolithic or Bronze Age struck flints, a Bronze Age hoard containing bronze axes, and an Iron Age hoard of gold coins. Little in the way of Roman activity is noted other than the valley floor villas (above) and the speculated route of a Roman road from London to Oxfordshire up the valley of the River Wye. Metal detecting recovered a few medieval finds comprising a key and horse harness.

Beyond the boundaries of the proposal area, there lies a bunker complex which was a part of the Cold War defences of the late 20th century.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

Specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on the site; and
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

Forty-four trenches were to be dug using a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were located to provide a spatial coverage of the site but taking into account the presence of a variety of constraints namely many service runs and extensive root protection zones of preserved trees. All trenches were to be dug under constant archaeological supervision and spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds. Where archaeological features are certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were cleaned using appropriate hand tools, and sufficient of the archaeological features were excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the brief,

without compromising the integrity of any that might warrant preservation *in situ* or might better be investigated under the conditions of full excavation.

Results

The trenches were positioned as close as possible to their intended positions but due to unforeseen additional access issues, some re-location and shortening had to take place. The trenches dug are shown overall on Figure 3 with more detailed locations shown on Figures 4–6. The trenches measured between 3.50m and 25.0m in length and between 0.30m and 1.40m deep; all were 1.60m wide. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. None of the trenches revealed any features of archaeological interest.

Trench 1

This trench was aligned approximately east-west and measured 7.0m in length and 1.20m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of turf/topsoil overlying made ground of bricks and redeposited clay and chalk. This overlay clay made ground overlying chalk natural geology. Services were present south-west of this trench and restricted its length. The trench was heavily truncated, in an area of the site with visible evidence of landscaping.

Trench 2

This trench was aligned approximately NW–SE and measured 22.0m in length and 0.70m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying rubble made ground overlying clay and chalk natural geology. An electric cable trench and three areas of modern disturbance were noted in this trench.

Trenches 3 and 4

Trench 3 was aligned NE–SW and measured 13.0m in length and 0.80m deep, with Trench 4 aligned NW–SE and measuring 11.0m in length and also 0.80m deep. The stratigraphy in both trenches consisted of topsoil overlying rubble made ground overlying a very large concrete slab (not removed). This slab had been set into the natural geology and had thus truncated some if not all of the archaeologically relevant horizon in this area.

Trenches 5, 6 (Pl 1) and 7 (Fig 7)

Trench 5 was aligned approximately east-west, Trench 6 approximately NE–SW, and Trench 7 approximately north-south. These trenches ranged from 16.5m to 19.8m in length and 0.35–0.45m deep. The stratigraphy of all three trenches consisted of topsoil overlying rubble made ground overlying sandy clay-with-flints natural

geology. All three had some areas of modern truncation from services and the foundations of former buildings although the natural geology was largely present at an undisturbed level.

Trench 8

This trench was aligned north-south and measured 19.0m in length and 0.90m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of two layers of Tarmac overlying hardcore. This overlay rubble made ground overlying a buried subsoil overlying clay-with-flints natural geology.

Trench 9

This trench was aligned north-south and was dug across a play area. It measured 18.8m in length and 0.70m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of rubber tiles overlying pea grit which overlay rubble made ground. This lay above clay-with-flints natural geology. Services and concrete slabs had truncated large areas of this trench.

Trench 10

This trench was aligned NE–SW and measured 14.2m in length and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of Tarmac overlying hardcore overlying rubble made ground overlying clay and chalk natural geology. A live electric cable and other disturbance was evident among large areas of undisturbed natural geology.

Trench 11

This trench was aligned approximately east-west and measured 4.3m in length and 0.75m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of Tarmac overlying concrete overlying made ground and hardcore. This in turn overlay flinty clay natural geology. A concrete footing was evident in this trench with further services westwards which limited the extent of the trench that could be dug.

Trench 12

This trench was aligned NW–SE and was 15.5m in length and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of turf/topsoil overlying a grey brown silty clay overlying scalplings. This overlay a further grey brown silty clay layer overlying clay-with-flint natural geology. An electric cable trench was evident at the north-western end with a backfilled manhole also evident.

Trench 13 (Fig. 7 and Pl. 2)

This trench was aligned NW–SE and measured 10.0m in length and 1.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of Tarmac overlying rubble made ground overlying a clayey chalk natural geology. The depth of this trench would suggest this area has been truncated, as clay natural geology had been expected in this location.

Trench 14

This trench was aligned NE–SW and was 16.5m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying rubble made ground overlying clay-with-flints natural geology. Concrete and services had resulted in much of this trench being truncated.

Trench 15

This trench was dug across a tennis court and was aligned north-south. It measured 18.2m in length and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of Tarmac overlying a blue grey clay. This overlay subsoil overlying sandy clay-with-flints natural geology. A former drainage pipe was evident at the northern end of the trench.

Trenches 16 and 17

Trench 16 was aligned east-west and Trench 17 NW–SE. The stratigraphy in both consisted of topsoil overlying made ground consisting of rubble, clinker and Tarmac. This overlay clay-with-flints natural geology. Drainage ducts were evident in Trench 17.

Trenches 18 and 20

These were both aligned approximately NW–SE and measured 3.50m and 15.50 in length and 0.30m and 0.50m deep respectively. The stratigraphy in both consisted of topsoil overlying rubble made ground overlying clay with flints natural geology. Trench 18 was found to have a concrete footing along the centre and so was abandoned.

Trench 19

This trench was aligned NW–SE, and measured 20.4m in length and 0.50m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of Tarmac overlying rubble made ground overlying clay-with-flints natural geology.

Trenches 21-27 (Pl. 3)

These trenches were all aligned NW–SE, except 21 which was aligned NE–SW. The stratigraphy in all trenches consisted of topsoil overlying made ground/levelling deposit overlying clay-with-flints natural geology, with the

exception of 21 and 24 that had a subsoil layer present below the made ground. Trenches 21, 25 and 27 all contained multiple services and were highly truncated.

Trench 28

This trench was aligned NW–SE and measured 17.2m in length and 0.93m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil; overlying redeposited clay-with-flint. This overlay buried topsoil above subsoil over clay-with-flints natural geology.

Trench 29

This trench was aligned approximately WNW–ESE and measured 20.0m in length and 1.0m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying rubble and made ground overlying clay-with-flints natural geology.

Trench 30

This trench was aligned east-west and measured 20.6m in length and 0.23m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil directly overlying clay and chalk natural geology.

Trench 31

This trench was aligned ESE–WNW and measured 22.4m in length and 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying chalk and clay natural geology.

Trenches 32 (Fig. 7 and Pl. 4) and 33

Trench 32 was aligned NW–SE, measuring 22.20m in length and 0.43m deep with Trench 33 19.20m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy for both trenches consisted of topsoil overlying a levelling deposit consisting of redeposited chalk, rubble and debris overlying chalk natural geology. The southern end of Trench 33 was highly truncated to a minimum depth of 1.10m by a former building demolished some time between 2003 and 2010.

Trench 34

This trench was aligned NE–SW and was 21.0m long and 0.70m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying chalk natural geology.

Trench 35

This trench was aligned NW–SE and measured 19.5m in length and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying a landscaping/made ground deposit of rubble and redeposited chalk and clay, overlying chalk and clay natural geology.

Trenches 36 (Pl. 5) and 38

These were both aligned approximately NW–SE and measured 25.0m and 14.00m in length and 0.80m and 0.50m deep respectively. The stratigraphy of both consisted of topsoil overlying a made ground/levelling deposit of rubble, rubbish and redeposited clay and chalk. This overlay chalk and clay natural geology. As with trench 33 these trenches were highly truncated by the former building.

Trench 37

This trench was aligned NW–SE and measured 20.0m in length and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying made ground/levelling deposit overlying subsoil overlying chalk and clay natural geology.

Trenches 39–42

Trenches 39 and 40 were aligned NE–SW, 41 NW–SE and 42 north-south. These measured 20.0m to 21.2m long and respectively, 1.10, 0.35m, 0.35m and 0.30m deep . The stratigraphy of all consisted of topsoil overlying rubble made ground overlying clay and chalk natural geology. The south-western end of Trench 39 was highly truncated by a former building and services were evident in Trenches 41 and 42.

Trenches 43 and 44 (Fig 7 and Pl 6)

These were aligned NW–SE and NE–SW and measured 22.1m and 20.0m in length respectively with both 0.40m deep. The stratigraphy of both consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil overlying clay-with-flints natural geology.

Finds

No finds of any archaeological interest were recovered during the evaluation.

Conclusion

It was considered that a site of such large area should have some potential for the survival of archaeological deposits despite previous extensive development.

It is obvious from the surface topography that areas of the site have been previously landscaped, especially in the northern and central portions of the site, and it is assumed that the larger, more modern structures, not obviously terraced into the slope, will also have damaged or destroyed the archaeologically relevant levels. Figure 8 attempts to summarize this data.

However, the trenching revealed that truncation/ disturbance of the site was not total. Many trenches revealed local truncation from services (both live and redundant) across the site but the surrounding natural

geology was typically relatively undisturbed. The natural geology was often buried directly by recent made ground deposits, or with subsoil still present below this made ground. Thus, the archaeologically relevant level had survived better than thought possible by some. Nevertheless, no finds or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the course of the evaluation.

The sample size of the whole site examined by the trenching is lower than that usually regarded as appropriate for an unconstrained site. However, the presence of obvious areas of truncation and substantial foundations where there could no longer be much, if any, remaining potential, means that the sample size here has examined a greater proportion of the areas with the remaining potential thus improving the confidence in the results. That said, the total absence of any cut features or artefacts of archaeological interest strongly indicates that the site does not have any archaeological potential.

References

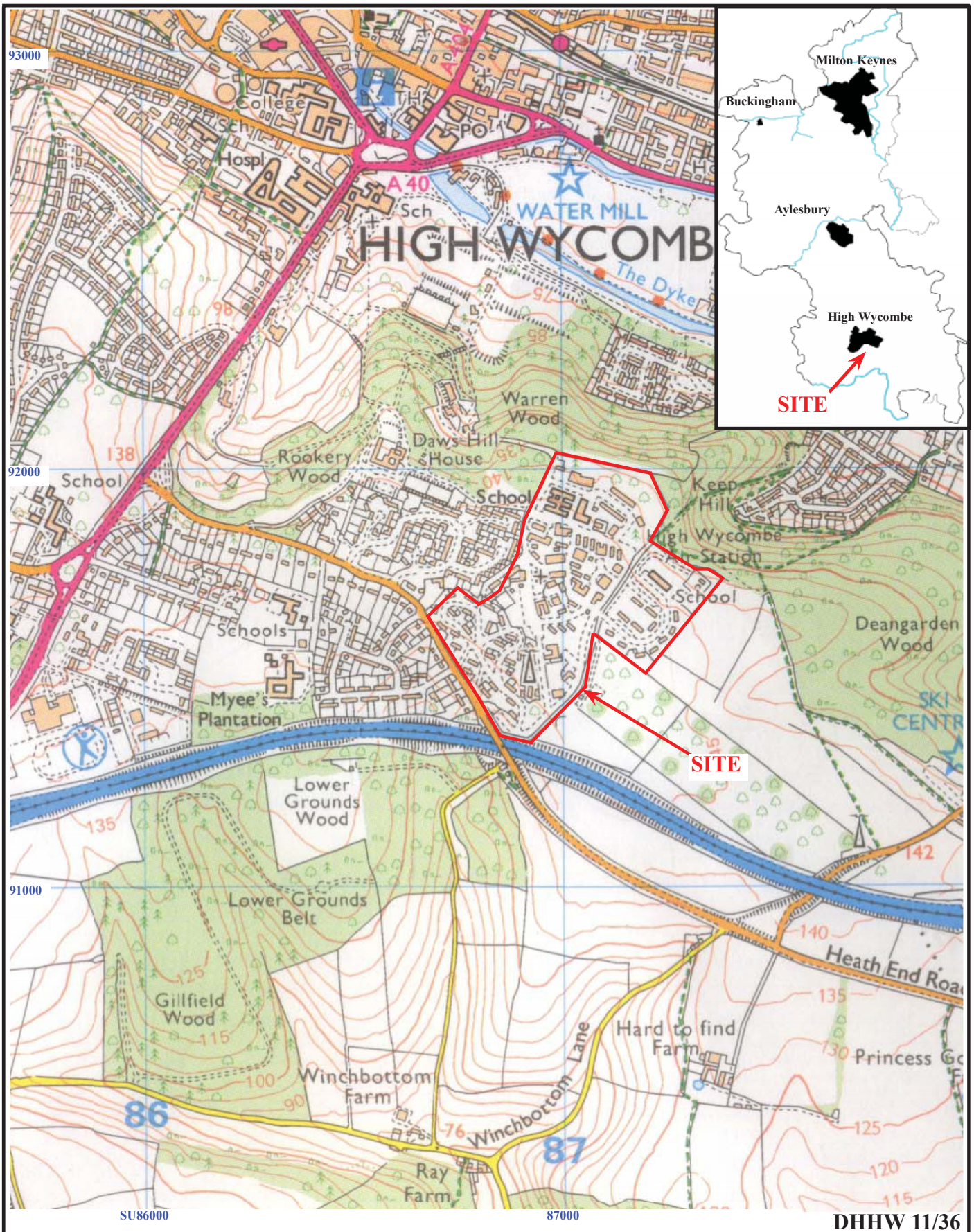
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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S or W end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	7.00	1.60	1.20	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.90m chalk, clay, rubble made ground; 0.90m-1.15m clay made ground; 1.15m-1.20m+ chalk natural geology.
2	22.00	1.60	0.70	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.65m rubble made ground; 0.65m-0.70m+ chalk and clay natural geology.
3	13.00	1.60	0.80	0.00m-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.80m rubble made ground; 0.80m+ concrete slab.
4	11.00	1.60	0.80	0.00m-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.80m rubble made ground; 0.80m+ concrete slab.
5	19.80	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.35m rubble made ground; 0.35m-0.40m+ sandy clay natural geology.
6	16.50	1.60	0.35	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.30m rubble made ground; 0.30m-0.35m clay with flints natural geology. [Pl. 1]
7	17.50	1.60	0.45	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.35m rubble made ground; 0.35m-0.45m clay and rubble made ground; 0.45m+ clay with flints natural geology.
8	19.00	1.60	0.90	0.00m-0.30m Tarmac; 0.30m-0.40m hardcore; 0.40m-0.60m rubble made ground; 0.60m-0.85m buried subsoil; 0.85m-0.90m+ clay with flints natural geology.
9	18.80	1.60	0.70	0.00m-0.05m rubber tiles; 0.05m-0.10m pea grit; 0.10m-0.65m rubble made ground; 0.65m-0.70m clay with flints natural geology.
10	14.20	1.60	0.45	0.00m-0.10m Tarmac; 0.10m-0.20m hardcore; 0.20m-0.40m rubble made ground; 0.40m-0.45m+ clay and chalk natural geology.
11	4.30	1.60	0.75	0.00m-0.10m Tarmac; 0.10m-0.40m concrete; 0.40m-0.68m; brick rubble/hardcore; 0.68m-0.75m+ clay with flint natural geology.
12	15.50	1.60	0.50	0.00m-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.20m grey brown silty clay; 0.20m-0.30m scalpings; 0.30m-0.45m grey brown silty clay; 0.45m-0.50m+ clay with flints natural geology.
13	10.00	1.60	1.40	0.00m-0.20m Tarmac; 0.20m-1.40m clay, rubble made ground; 1.40m+ chalk and clay natural geology. [Pl. 2]
14	16.50	1.60	0.55	0.00m-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.50m rubble made ground; 0.50m-0.55m+ clay with flints natural geology.
15	18.20	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.10m Tarmac; 0.10m-0.30m blue grey clay; 0.30m-0.35, subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ clay with flints natural geology.
16	12.60	1.60	0.60	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.30m mid yellow brown clayey silt; 0.30m-0.35m scalpings; 0.35m-0.50m mixed clay and rubble made ground; 0.50m-0.60m clay with flints natural geology.
17	18.30	1.60	0.50	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.45m clay with CBM and clinker made ground; 0.45m-0.50m+ clay with flints natural geology.
18	3.80	1.60	0.30	0.00m-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.30m rubble and soil made ground.
19	20.40	1.60	0.55	0.00m-0.15m Tarmac; 0.15m-0.25m hardcore; 0.25m-0.50m clay with brick rubble made ground; 0.50m-0.55m+ clay with flints natural geology.
20	15.50	1.60	0.50	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.45m clay and soil mix made ground; 0.45m-0.50m+ clay with flint natural geology.
21	8.00	1.60	0.60	0.00m-0.18m topsoil; 0.18m-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m-0.60m+ clay with flint natural geology.
22	18.00	1.60	0.72	0.00m-0.08m topsoil; 0.08m-0.58m mixed soil and rubble made ground; 0.58m-0.68m natural geology and clay mix; 0.68m-0.72m+ silty sand natural geology.
23	14.00	1.60	0.42	0.00m-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m-0.42m+ sandy clay with flint natural geology.
24	15.20	1.60	0.80	0.00-0.15m turf/topsoil; 0.15m-0.60m made ground/levelling deposit; 0.60m-0.80m subsoil; 0.80m+ sandy clay with flint natural geology.
25	6.00	1.60	0.25	0.00m-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.25m subsoil. [Pl. 3]
26	11.40	1.60	0.60	0.00m-0.08m turf/topsoil; 0.08m-0.51m gravel and rubble made ground; 0.51m-0.60m+ clay with flints natural geology.
27	9.00	1.60	0.75	0.00m-0.10m turf/topsoil; 0.10m-0.75m brick rubble and redeposited natural geology made ground; 0.75m+ clay with flint natural geology. Abandoned due to services.
28	17.20	1.60	0.93	0.00m-0.10m turf/topsoil; 0.10m-0.30m redeposited natural geology; 0.30m-0.50m buried topsoil; 0.50m-0.72m subsoil; 0.72m-0.90m subsoil/natural geology mix; 0.90m-0.92m+ clay with flint natural geology.
29	20.00	1.60	1.00	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.90m made ground (brick, rubbish, clinker); 0.90m-1.00m+ clay with flints natural geology.
30	20.60	1.60	0.23	0.00m-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m+ clay and chalk natural geology.
31	22.40	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ clay and chalk natural geology.
32	22.20	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.40m levelling deposit (redeposited natural geology/subsoil/rubble); 0.40m+ clay and chalk natural geology. [Pl. 4]
33	19.20	1.60	0.43	0.00m-0.10m turf/topsoil; 0.10m-0.40m levelling deposit; 0.40m+ chalk natural geology. Modern truncation at southern end.
34	21.00	1.60	0.70	0.00m-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m-0.70m+ chalk natural

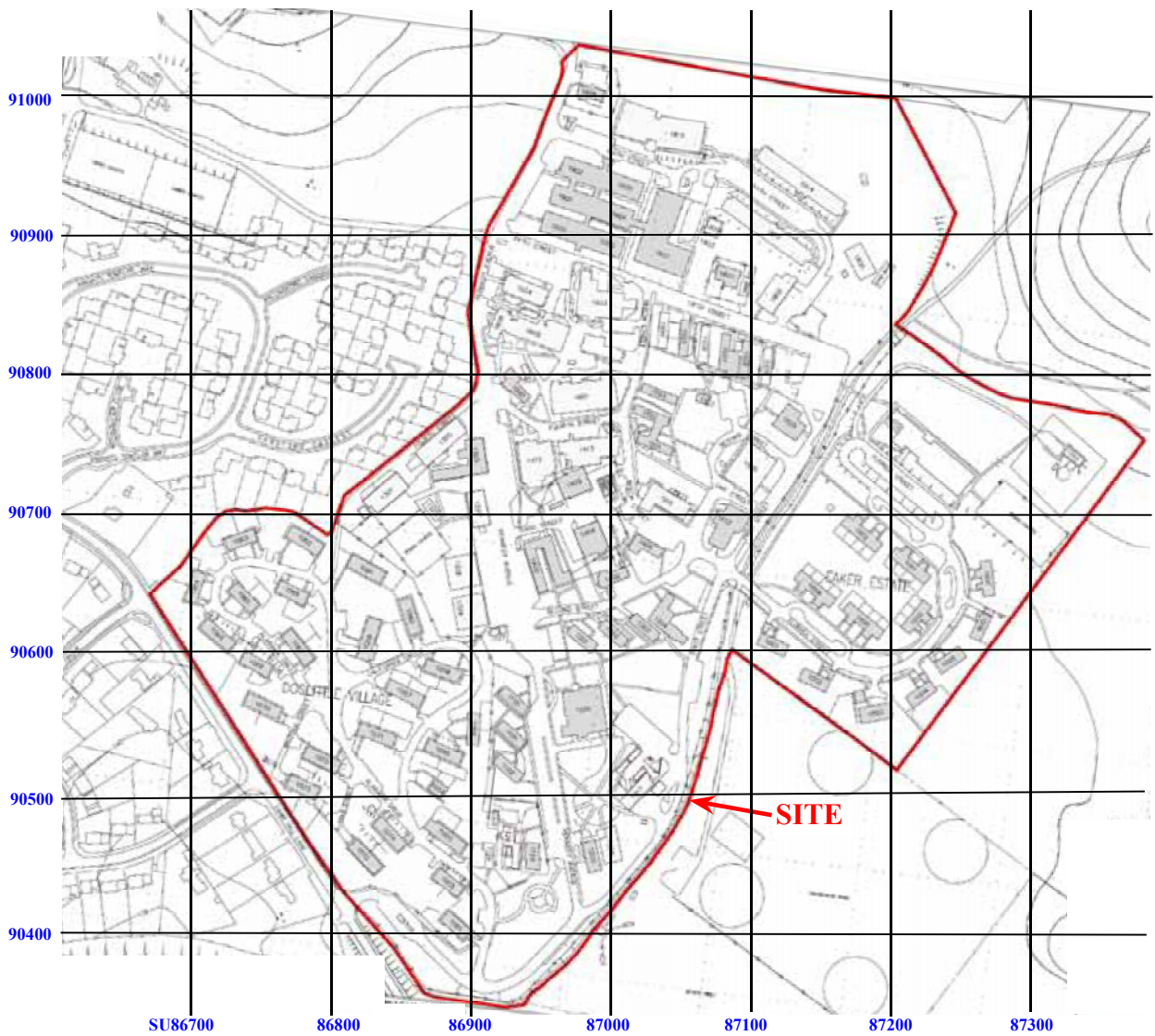
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				geology.
35	19.50	1.60	0.45	0.00m-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.40m made ground/landscaping deposit; 0.40m-0.45m+ chalk and clay natural geology.
36	25.00	1.60	0.80	0.00m-0.20m turf/topsoil; 0.20m-0.70m landscaping deposit; 0.70m-0.80m+ chalk natural geology. [PI. 5]
37	20.00	1.60	0.55	0.00m-0.10m turf/topsoil; 0.10m-0.32 levelling deposit; 0.32m-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m-0.55m+ clay and chalk natural geology.
38	14.00	1.60	0.50	0.00m-0.13m turf/topsoil; 0.13m-0.45m levelling deposit; 0.45m+ chalk and clay natural geology. Truncated by water pipe at north west end.
39	21.20	1.60	1.10 (SW) 0.20 (NE)	0.00m-0.10m turf/topsoil; 0.10m-1.10m made ground (rubble/redeposited natural geology) 0.00m-0.10m turf/topsoil; 0.10m 0.20m subsoil; 0.20m+ clay with flint natural geology.
40	21.00	1.60	0.35	0.00m-0.15m turf/topsoil; 0.15-0.30m silty clay/rubble made ground; 0.30m-0.35m+ clay and chalk natural geology.
41	20.00	1.60	0.35	0.00m-0.15m topsoil; 0.15m-0.30m clay/rubble made ground; 0.30m-0.35m+ sandy clay natural geology. Services
42	20.20	1.60	0.30	0.00m-0.10m topsoil; 0.10m-0.25m clay/rubble made ground; 0.25m-0.30m+ clay with flints natural geology. Cables and ducting.
43	22.10	1.60	0.40	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m-0.40m+ clay with flints natural geology.
44	20.00	1.60	0.42	0.00m-0.20m topsoil; 0.20m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m-0.42m+ clay with flints natural geology. [PI. 6]



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Figure 1. Location of site within High Wycombe and Buckinghamshire.

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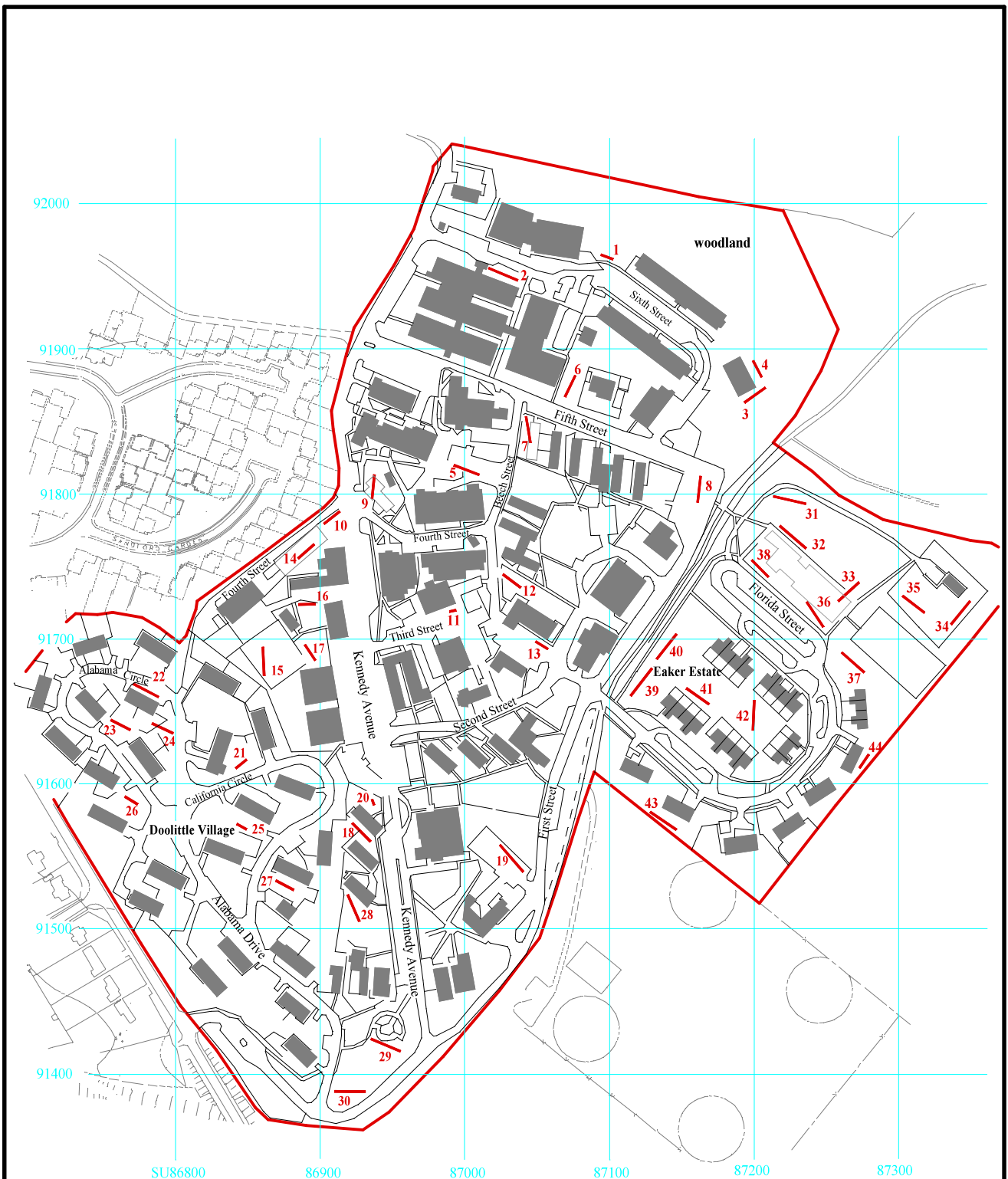


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Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

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Figure 3. Location of trenches



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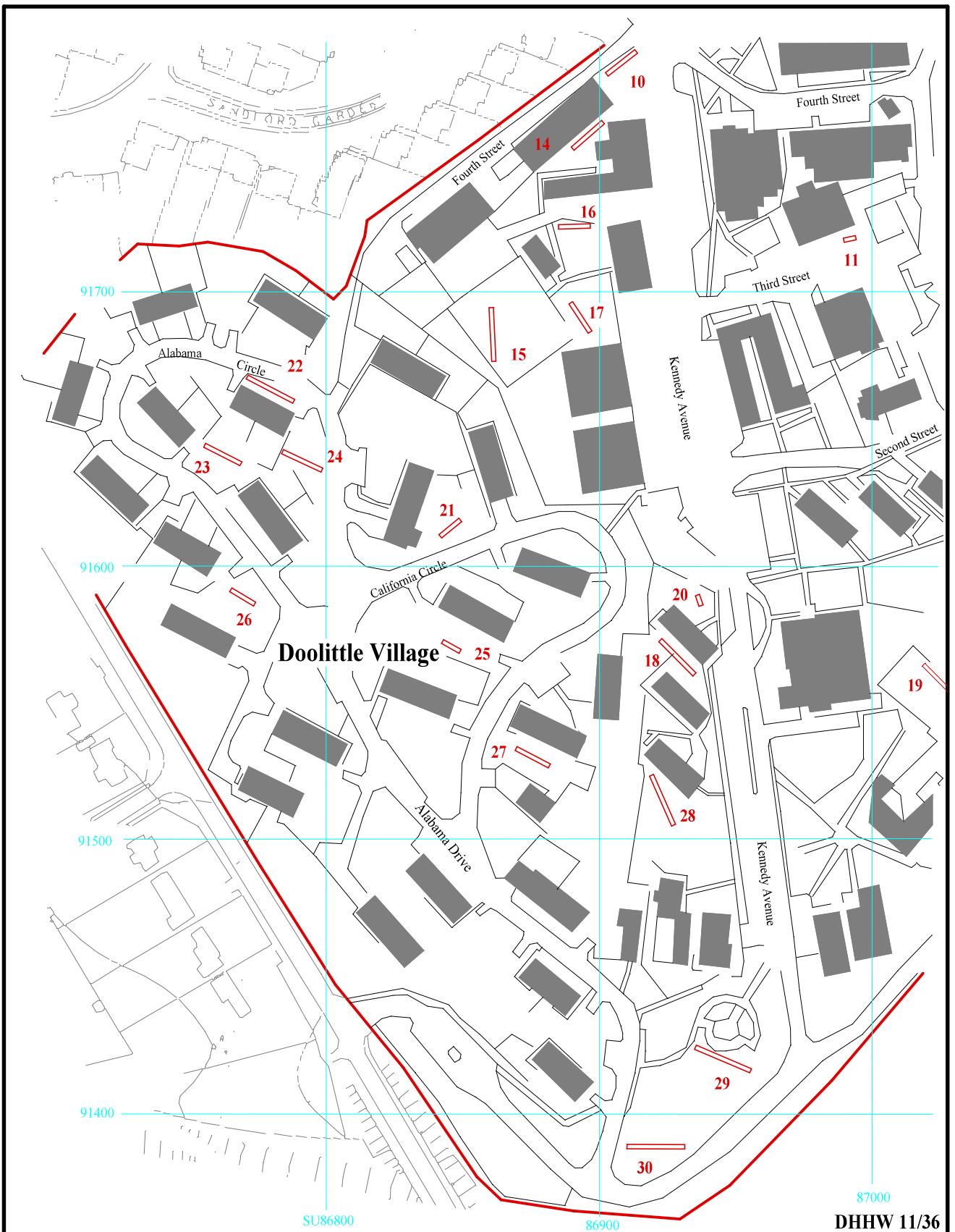


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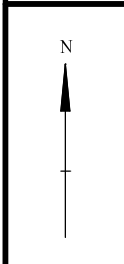
Figure 4. Northern trenches.



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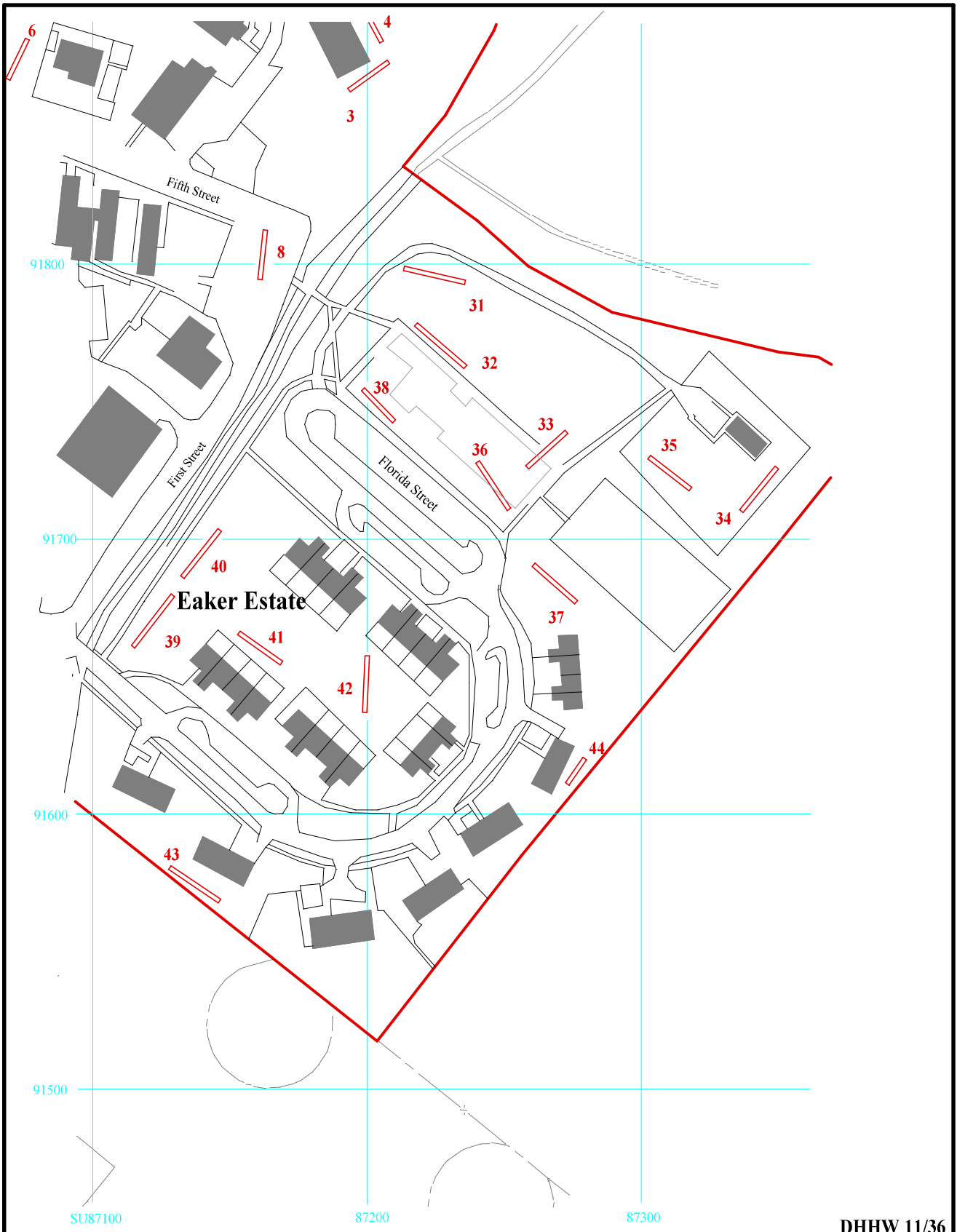
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Figure 5. Western trenches.





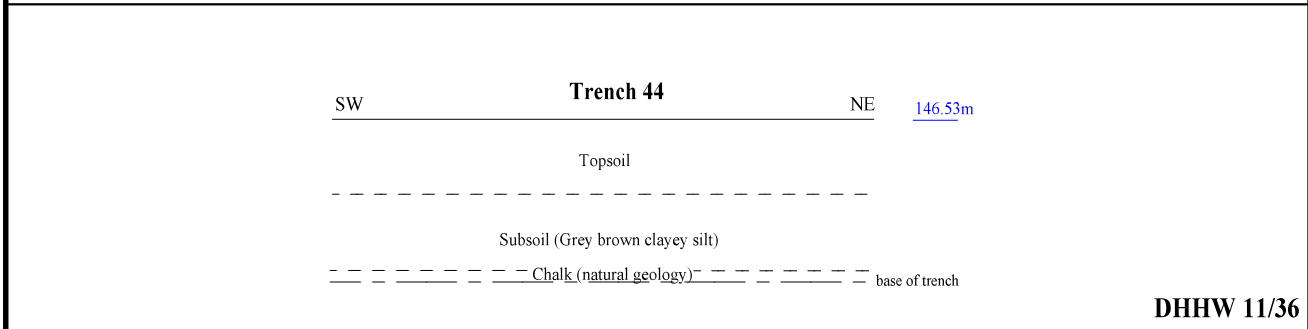
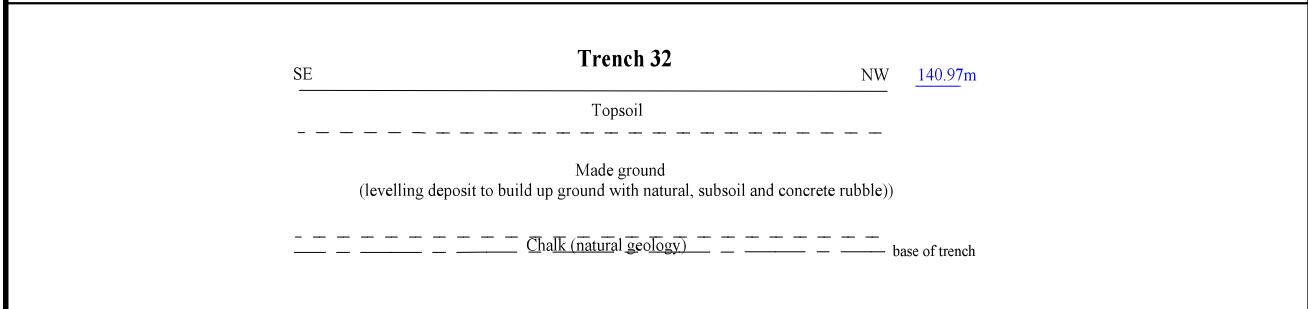
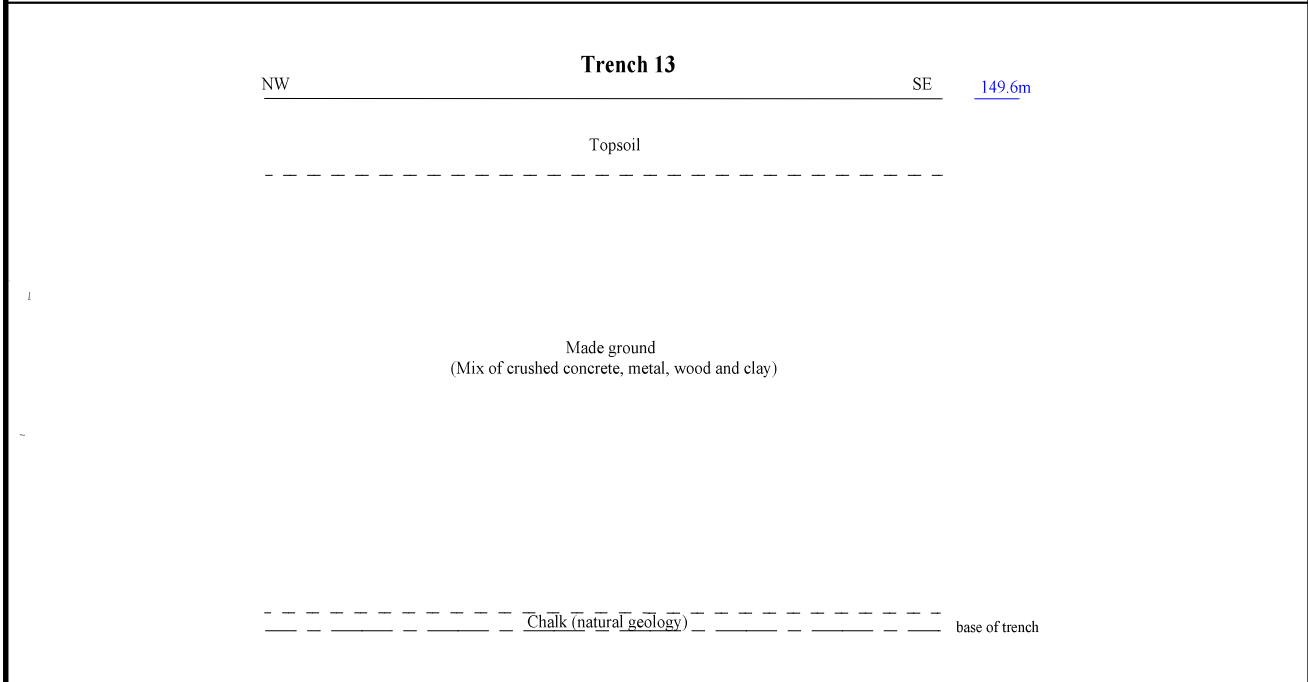
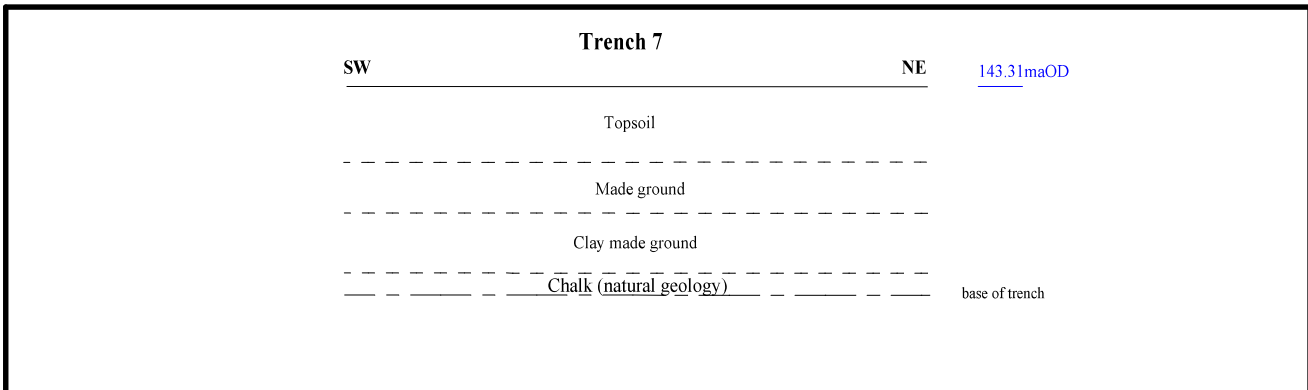
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Figure 6. Eastern trenches.



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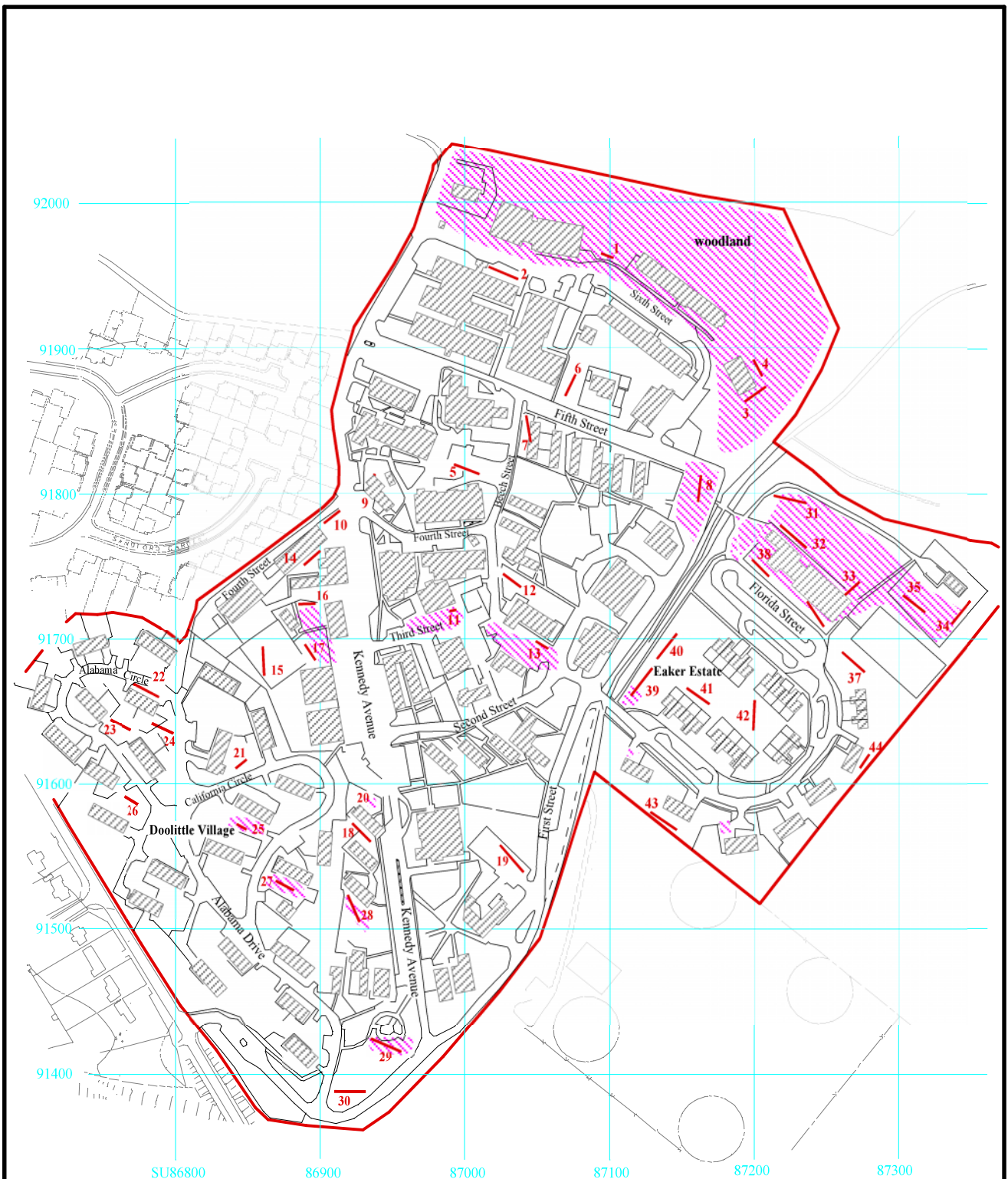


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Figure 7. Representative sections.





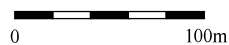
Key

-  Areas of truncation and landscaping
-  Areas of truncation due to current buildings

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Figure 8: Areas of Truncation and Landscaping



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Plate 1. Trench 6, looking north east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical scale 0.3m.



Plate 2. Trench 13, looking south east, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 25, looking south east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical scale 0.3m.



Plate 4. Trench 32, looking south east, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 36, looking north west, Scales: horizontal, 2m and 1m, vertical, 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 44, looking north east, Scales: horizontal, 2m and 1m, vertical, 0.3m.

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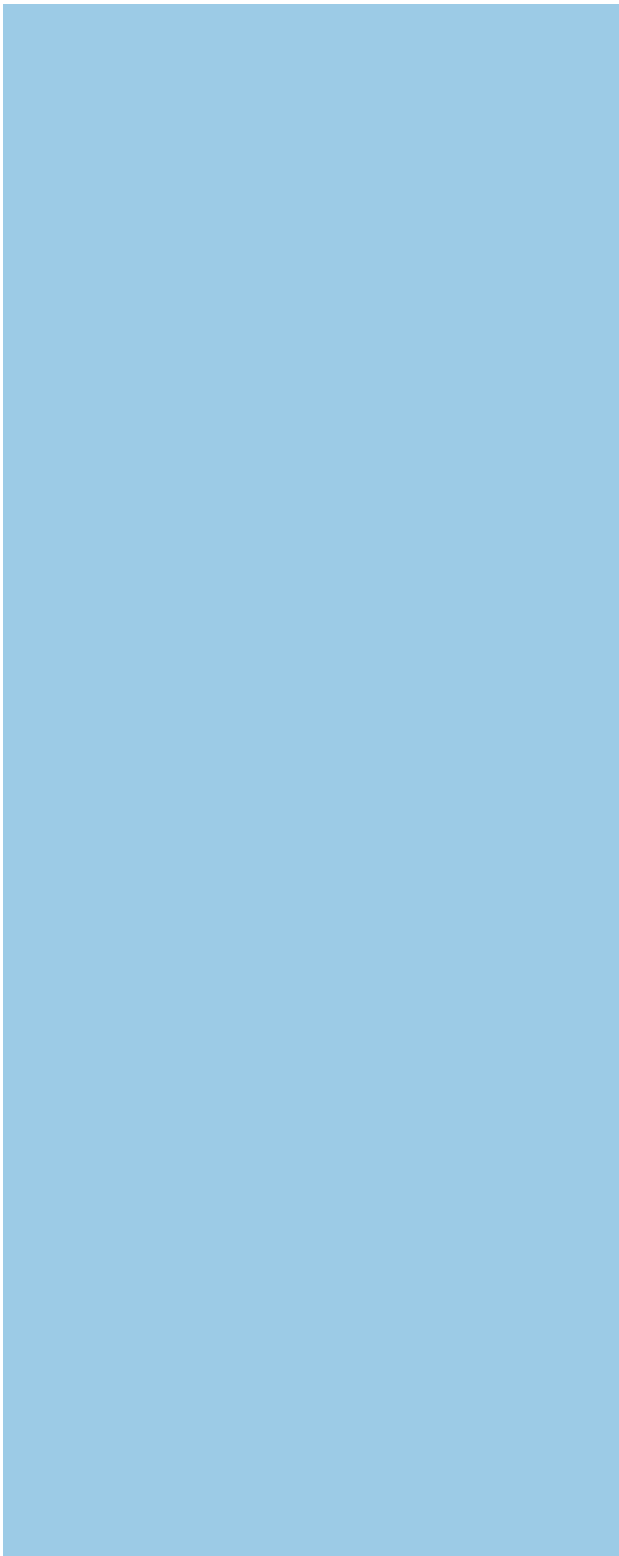
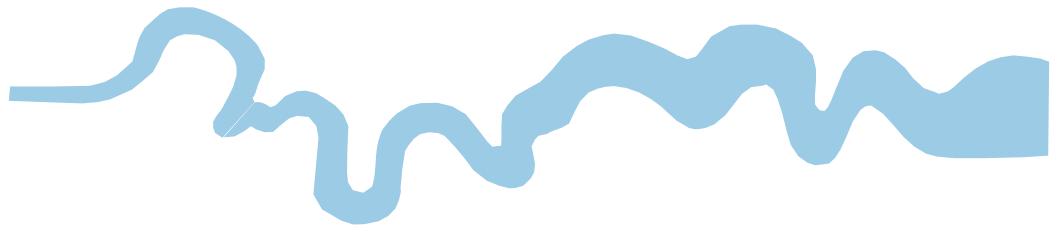
Plates 5 and 6.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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